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modeled surface upon a flat surface, that is to say, perspective and light and shade.

Thus modeling prepares the way for drawing, the student proceeding from the more direct means of expression to the less direct; from the complete realization of form to the suggestion of it as seen from a given point.

This work in expression will occupy the periods on Thursday forenoons given in the program to geography. Some time may also be set aside in the afternoon for the making of modeled representations of typical scenery to be cast in plaster for the benefit of all the students in the class.

Miss Baber's outline for November shows the field we intend to cover during the month.

Nature study.—The nature-study period on Wednesdays will be given up to the painting of the landscape, bright with autumn coloring. Washington Park, which is within three minutes' walk of the school, is our "happy hunting ground."

APPLIED ART.

JOHN DUNCAN, ANTOINETTE B. HOLLISTER, CLARA I. MITCHELL,
ELIZABETH E. LANGLEY, ANNETTE BUTLER, IRENE WARREN.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.

JOHN DUNCAN.

WE have taken up this work, as one of the main occupations of the afternoon, for two reasons: (1) It needs to be done. Our guide in the choice of what is to be done is to be found in what is needed by the community. If we could build ourselves a house, we would do that. This is as yet beyond us, but we can at least contribute something to the house we are living in, adding a last grace, it may be—at least inscribing upon it our own thoughts, making of its walls an appropriate background for our studies. The house must be painted and furnished, and much of the work in art and in manual training may here find an aim. We hope to form a little band of magicians, bringing light into dark places, and cheer into dismal ones, with the touch of the fairy wand—the paint-brush. No material of like possibilities is so cheap, and none is so misused, as calcimine color. (2) It affords excellent training, bringing all into service, each according to his skill, yielding work of various degrees of difficulty, and work calling for very various faculties—imaginative foresight, taste, ingenuity, and judgment, in the planning

of the work—and sympathetic co-operation, conscientiousness, and precision in the execution.

The task that we set ourselves is the decoration of the walls of the laboratory of the department of natural science. This we propose to decorate on the upper part of the walls with stencils of floral pattern, stenciling being the easiest process of wall decoration, and flowers yielding themselves most readily to treatment, more easily than landscape or animals. We may, however, try a small creature here or there, a squirrel, field mouse, robin, or katydid.

The students were first asked to study the problem and to make suggestions, orally, for the treatment of the walls, illustrating their remarks on the black-board. They were then directed to work up these suggestions into finished drawings, making schemes for the decoration of the entire room. These drawings were discussed in the class, the best one was selected, and the work was then divided up among the members of the class, each being held responsible for a part of the work in all its processes of design, stencil-cutting, and stencil-printing. This is as far as we have gone at this moment of writing.

The flowers will be arranged on the four walls according to their four seasons. The students who are happy enough to have to deal with autumn and winter will draw the material for their designs directly from nature—the few flowers that are left, and the colored leaves, fruit, nuts, and seeds offer abundant subjects for autumn, and we have a host of evergreens for winter. One or two of the summer flowers may still be had at the florist's, and other summer flowers, as well as those of spring, must be drawn from recollection, aided by photographs, lithographs, and engravings.

This work brings about a good deal of nature study in determining the season of the flowers, in studying the variety of them, and in bringing out their distinctive features in highly abstracted designs.

MANUAL TRAINING.

IRA M. CARLEY, ELIZABETH E. LANGLEY, ANNETTE BUTLER.

THE first six weeks of the term the pupils will be occupied in planning and making things for use in the school. The remaining half of the term they will devote to the making of Christmas presents. In planning for the former work, the pupils of all the grammar grades were asked to suggest things which, in their opinion, would be of most use to the school, or which would add to its comfort and beauty. (It should be noted that the